

Miscellaneous.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LINCOLN'S-INN.—Preparations were commenced on Monday week for the new buildings which the benchers of Lincoln's-Inn are about to erect in their garden, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardwick. A great portion of the fine terrace wall, which was raised in the time of James I., and also of the avenue of trees, which has so long afforded shade and ornament, must be demolished. From an article in the *Law Magazine* of the present month we collect the following particulars of the intended improvements:—The new buildings will consist of a dining-hall, a drawing-room, council-room, and a library. The structure will be of deep red brick, interspersed with brick of a darker colour. The quoins and dressings will be of stone. The style of architecture which Mr. Hardwick has selected may be referred to about the middle of the Tudor period, more leaning to the highly decorated perpendicular of the time of Henry VIII. than the *cicero crato* mixture of the reign of Elizabeth. In the adoption of the red brick, says the reviewer, Mr. Hardwick has shown good taste and judgment: for no material is so little deteriorated by the smoke of the eternal fires of the metropolis, and according to general rumour there is no place smokier in London than Lincoln's-Inn-fields. The two principal facades will front Stone-buildings on the east, and Lincoln's-Inn-fields on the west; each will have some different features which will possess an interest of their own. While the eastern front will differ from the west in exhibiting the entrance up several steps, the western front will have an elegant canopied turret, terminating the northern end. The gable ends of the two chief buildings, the hall and library, will be unlike—that of the hall on the south end consisting of two square towers, with a large central perpendicular window, as in Westminster-hall; whilst the ends of the library, which will stand east and west, will terminate in bay windows. In both apartments the roofs will be formed of beams of oak, springing from corbels, with panels and pendants. The hall roof will be the more decorated of the two, and something like that of Hampton-court, though less elaborate. The dimensions of the hall will be 120 feet in length, by 45 feet in breadth, and 51 feet in height. The dimensions of the library will be 80 feet in length, by 10 feet in breadth, and 48 feet in height. The building will occupy about two years.

HANBURY CHURCH.—This church has recently undergone considerable alterations and repairs, which were designed and superintended by Mr. Pridgely, of Uttoxeter. The project originated with John Bots, Esq., of Coton Hall, and to his liberality and exertions the parishioners of Hanbury are mainly indebted for the restoration of the church in which their forefathers worshipped. 100*l.* was contributed by the Queen, and other liberal sums by the Queen Dowager and the surrounding gentry. In taking down the old south wall, a number of stones in excellent preservation were found, carved in low relief, in the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman style: these are now exposed to view by being let into the wall of the interior at peacocking.

ST. MARY-BRIDEFORD, BRISTOL.—The subscription progresses most favourably. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just presented 100*l.* towards the restoration of this splendid specimen of Gothic Architecture.

PICCADILLY'S WAREHOUSE AT CANNON TOWN.—The area of this warehouse is almost exactly double that of Westminster Hall; being about 230 feet long, by 140 in width. The roof, divided into three sections, and supported by two rows of pillars, exhibits nearly an acre of sining, and a hundred skylights. The whole warehouse is vaulted beneath, and so enormous are the weights which these vaults have to support, that more than three millions of bricks were used in their construction. —*Penny Magazine.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.—The Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Corporation of London, caused some time ago a report and estimate to be made on embanking some portions of the River Thames. A select committee of the House of Commons took up the inquiry upon a more extensive scale, and engineers were employed to examine the river within the whole of the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and to report upon the entire question of making the river advantageous in every respect to the public. On Wednesday special Courts of Concomerancy were held at Westminster, the Borough, Greenwich, and Stratford, for the several counties whose lands flank the Thames, by the Lord Mayor, with the view to forward the great object. The Recorder addressed the jurors at considerable length, and the 11th day of March was appointed for the next courts, on which day the several presentments will be made by the juries.

CHURCH OF ST. BATHOLEMEW THE GREAT, WEST SMITHFIELD.—This beautiful specimen of Norman architecture is fast falling into ruin from decay and neglect. Though a sadly shorn of its splendour, it is still worthy of a visit from every lover of antiquity and admirer of church architecture. It is now the oldest architectural building in London, with the exception of the chapel (now the Record-room) in the Tower. We are, therefore, glad to learn that a subscription has been entered into by some pious and patriotic gentlemen, to preserve it from destruction in the same way that a few years since the noble choir and beautiful Lady Chapel (and would we could add the nave also) of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, were rescued from impending ruin. We feel assured that such meritorious exertions will meet with all the support and encouragement they deserve.

OKE SHROSBURY CHURCH.—It is with great concern that we allude to the present deplorable condition of this beautiful and venerable edifice. Two years ago the Oxford Architectural Society undertook the repair and restoration of a part of it; but from the want of adequate funds the works could not be proceeded with. The recent gales have, in consequence of its unfortified state, done considerable injury to the roof, which has been partly carried away. Many of the new ornaments have been injured and broken, and the church itself will shortly become little better than a ruin, if prompt and effectual measures be not taken to close in the roof, so as to prevent the damage which is being occasioned by the wind and rain. Divine service has not been performed there for some time, and the inhabitants are consequently deprived of the consolations of religion. We are sure that a proper representation to the Bishop of Chichester would lead to some of the funds belonging to the Chichester Diocesan Church Building Society being appropriated to this most laudable object. Neither can we believe that the Oxford Architectural Society will refuse to continue the aid which it so creditably afforded in the first instance. We are also led to believe that if the clergy of Brighton were to make known the real state and condition of this interesting specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, private subscriptions might be readily obtained towards the preservation, if not the perfect restoration, of this neglected and forsaken house of God.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The designs for the new stained-glass windows have been recently exhibited in the Lady Chapel of this cathedral, and it was most gratifying to see the admirable taste which characterized the whole of them. They were at once chaste and ecclesiastical. The commission, however, here entrusted to Mr. Ward, of London, whose design is scarcely not only of the high commendation which was bestowed upon it, but of the splendid cathedral it is intended to ornament.

THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, 1. L. Donaldson, Esq. V. P., in the chair, when a paper on "worth-building" was read by Mr. G. Godwin, fellow, being a review of the present state of feeling on the subject, and a commentary on the opinions recently put forth by the Cambridge and Oxford ecclesiastical writers. It excited considerable interest. A description of the Wallhalla, at Ravensburg, near Munich, recently erected from the designs of Leo Von Klenze, was read by Mr. John Woolley.

CHINESE TEMPLE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The new Chinese temple in Buckingham Palace-garden is now completed, and will be forthwith elegantly furnished. During the winter season, when in town, her Majesty and her illustrious consort are expected to lunch and breakfast in this retreat.

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—In the course of the last few days, while making the excavations for the formation of the sewer which is to pass through Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, on the site of the ground formerly attached to the monastery of St. Bartholomew the Great, a variety of relics have been found, but nothing of either much interest or value. —*Albion.*

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY propose to erect a new church at the Salisdon station, on their line, for which purpose 500*l.* was left by the late Mr. Gibbs (one of the directors of the Company). A subscription is now going forward in aid of this object, and to include the endowment of the church, as well as to build schools, and an establishment for the instruction of children, and a residence for the minister.

Mr. Carpenter Smith, the vestry clerk of St. Saviour's, Southwark, mentioned incidentally at the Borough Petty Sessions, that a gentleman now living at Northfleet has purchased for himself an annuity of 500*l.* a year, and the residue of his property (about 200,000*l.*) is to be appropriated to the building of 40 almshouses, the inmates of which are to receive 12*s.* a week.

The New Royal Gardens at Frogmore, which have already excited much curiosity in the horticultural world, are, progressing very satisfactorily, and bid fair to surpass all existing establishments of the kind. The splendid range of metallic hot-houses and green-houses, which, when completed, will be nearly a thousand feet in length, began to mass a conspicuous figure; several of the most able workmen in the employ of James and Clark, of Birmingham (the contractors for the whole of the horticultural buildings), having been for many months past actively engaged on the spot. The west wing of the range, to the extent of more than 300 feet, is already nearly completed; and the corresponding portion on the other side is being rapidly proceeded with. In the centre of the range is a most gothic structure designed for the residence of her Majesty's gardener; and it is intended to form a noble terrace or carriage drive in the front of the buildings, and which, being raised above the general level of the garden, will greatly heighten the effect of the whole. When the several works now on hand are completed, they cannot fail to attract a large number of visitors, and particularly such as take an interest in horticultural pursuits.

There are several national schools in the course of erection in Bethnal Green parish; and a very large building for the education of 500 children is now building immediately behind the new church in Abchurch-lane, Stepney.

The choir of St. Mark's Minister is about to be restored. The work is to be commenced next spring, and a sum of 15,500*l.* is already subscribed for the purpose. The committee for completing the cathedral at Cologne have met, and devoted 50,000 taalers to enable the architect to decorate the choir, and 10,000 for the north tower. King Louis, of Bavaria, has promised four paid windows, to be executed in Munich, and ready for the cathedral in 1847.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Improvement Society on Thursday last, it was announced that the new commission appointed by Sir Robert Peel had commenced its inquiry, but had determined for the present to confine its attention to the question of the Thames embankment. It was resolved to summon a meeting of the general committee for Wednesday next, to discuss this branch of the subject, and to consider how the object of the commission and the public good be promoted by the efforts of the society. —*Albion.*

A letter from Amsterdam, February 14th, states that the tower of the church of Weert, in Southern Holland, one of the most remarkable monuments of the middle age, had just fallen down. Last year it was observed that the upper part was slightly out of the perpendicular, and orders were given to prop it up. The architect to whom the operation was intrusted took up his residence with his family in a little wooden house, constructed at the foot of the tower. The fall took place during the night, and the whole mass came down on the house, in which were the architect, his wife, three children, and four workmen. Of the nine persons, only four bodies, horribly mutilated, have been found, two of these being the architect and his wife locked in each other's arms. The tower was built in the ninth century, and its height was about 200 feet. —*Albion.*

ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY TELEGRAPH.—We are enabled this week to make a communication interesting to men of science and curious and most important in itself. Mr. Cook, the joint patentee with Professor Wheatstone, of the Voltaic Telegraph, has been commissioned to lay down a line from the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway to Wimpole Street, and carry it thence to the Parliament House and Buckingham Palace. The effect of this will be, that on important occasions, when the Government may be at Windsor, or intelligence of extraordinary interest may be transmitted to her Majesty in a second, or in less time. The voltaic electricity, which governs the motion of the telegraph, travels at the rate of two hundred and eighty thousand miles in a second! This has been proved by the delicate instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone. The new and most singular arrangements will be of great value in connection with the public service. When cabinet councils sit on momentous occasions, her Majesty can be acquainted with the result of their deliberations as instantaneously as if she were present. When the Queen presides over the meetings of her ministers in person at Windsor, or it oft unfrequently happens that information on a particular subject may be required from the departments in London; and hitherto when this has been the case, it of course became necessary to send an express to town to obtain what was called for before the business could satisfactorily proceed. Now in most cases will be procured while the Council is sitting, and indeed in the course of four or five minutes, which before would have caused a delay of